



# safeguarding adults

## 2014 the care act

The act was designed to overhaul the existing 60-year-old legislation regarding social care in England.

- local councils now have a duty to promote the well-being of carers
- anyone receiving care and support arranged by the local authority will be covered by the Human Rights Act 1998
- local authorities must enable users or potential users of care services to access independent financial advice on their care funding
- introduction of a new appeals system for care users to appeal against council decisions on eligibility to care and care funding

## the 3 key tests

this is what social care use to see if a person needs their support

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs)
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from the risk or experience of abuse or neglect.

## types of abuse

- Physical abuse
- Domestic violence or abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological or emotional abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern slavery
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational or institutional abuse
- Neglect or acts of omission
- Self-neglect

other areas to be aware of:

## modern slavery

Slavery has not ended. Anyone is classed as a slave if they are forced to work through coercion, or mental or physical threat, 'owned' or controlled by an employer, dehumanised, sold or physically constrained.

## forced marriage

Forced marriage is when you face physical pressure to marry or emotional and psychological pressure. This is not to be confused with arranged marriage where people consent to the marriage.

## radicalisation

When an individual adopts increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals by an external party. This can be done face-to-face or through the internet/social media.